

Caution.

We are requested to say to parents in town that it would be prudent to keep their children from the depot, who frequently endanger their lives by throwing themselves in the way of the cars. Take caution.

Court of Common Pleas.

The holding of the Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas has been suspended by the Legislature. It will be remembered, however, that the Court of Sessions, for the trial of all crimes and misdemeanors, will be held at the usual time and place.

The Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock, m., on Friday last, 21st instant. Through the kindness of Maj. D. R. DUNCAN we are furnished with a list of the Acts passed by the General Assembly at their late extra session, which we now place before our readers. We will publish hereafter, as we may receive them, those Acts which are of general interest and importance to our readers. We would observe that Major DUNCAN has informed us, that an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars has been made for the purchase of corn for our suffering people, and if found necessary, may be increased at the regular session, in December next.

Kind Words

FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN. This beautiful little Monthly is published at Greenville, S. C., by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; at ten cents a year; always in advance. No subscription is received for less than Ten Copies, nor for less time than one year. All communications, orders, subscriptions and remittances, should be addressed to Rev. C. C. Bittling, who is corresponding Secretary at Greenville, S. C. It is from the press of that excellent printer, Mr. Geo. E. ELFORD.

We heartily commend this little sheet to the favor and support of our readers. To second the views, and promote the design of the christian gentlemen, who publish these "Kind Words," to our little ones, is to become a guardian of childhood, the friend of youth and the promoter of prosperity and happiness of the people.

A Penitentiary.

We have never thought a Penitentiary necessary in South Carolina until now. A radical change, fundamental, constitutional and social, has taken place in this, as well as all Southern communities. The dissolution of our ancient laws and usages, by the impertinent and officious intermeddling of Northern legislators, has made it necessary to our safety and welfare, that some measures be taken to prevent and punish crimes of every grade, in proportion to their demerits. In former times, the thefts and other misdemeanors were so few and far between, that it was thought a penitentiary would hardly pay. But now, our condition is very different. We may expect a large addition to our population, of the lowest classes from the North as well as other countries; and these being associated with bad negroes, will certainly prove a great nuisance, and endanger the property and disturb the peace of our community. Beside this, when the negroes were slaves, the depredations and thefts committed by them, was generally punished by their masters on the plantations; and in our cities, under the jurisdiction of Magistrates, they were generally whipped. But, this whipping it appears, is now all done away with, by the Yankee "Civil Rights Bill." It was once made a question of party, and warmly discussed in this and other portions of the State, whether we should have a Penitentiary or not. True, our people were divided then; but now, there can scarcely be a dissenting voice, to a measure which promises so much of good to our whole community. In fact, to have our goals filled with criminals of every color and nation, will prove a heavier tax on our laboring and good people, than any other tax they have to pay. Our old penal code, inflicted the lash on the white as well as the black back of criminals, but now according to Yankee usages, the punishment of crimes is to be regulated by the morals of a people now fallen from all the primitive excellences and moral worth, once possessed by a race which has now passed away forever. Are we to incarcerate, and be at the expense of sheltering, warming and feeding all the rogues and ruffians among us, whose only vocation is, to live on the hard labor of honest people? This we believe to be bad policy. Under the hateful Civil Rights bill, black and white criminals, are put upon an equality. This would crowd our State Courts to that degree, that they must ultimately become perpetual.

Since writing the above remarks, we see that the Legislature have finally acted on the above question, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars, for the erection and purchase of a site for a Penitentiary, under the direction of the Governor and a Committee of three. There was an effort made to confine the location of this penal institution to Columbia or its immediate vicinity—but, our very able and ever watchful representative, Mr. Cannon, defeated that object by moving, that the Commissioners should not be limited to any one place for its location, but have the whole State before them to make their selection.

Return Day at Union.

Last Saturday being "Return Day," for Union District, says the Unionville Times, our worthy Sheriff and his deputies were kept quite busy in serving writs. We learn that the number served was 822. Larger than was ever known in this District before.

The Prospect Before us.

Under this head, our readers will find on our first page, two articles from two of our leading papers in the State. The subject on which they treat, is one of vital importance, and will be read with deep interest, by all who have a heart susceptible to the inspirations of true patriotism. Recent indications at the North are ominous of evil, and admonish us of the approach of calamities, never contemplated by the most credulous of our people. Though we are not of those who are alarmed at every puff of bravado, or arrogant menace that comes on every Boreal wind, yet, long years of care and watchfulness, have taught us how to estimate the peculiar qualities of a people, who, to hate you once, is, to hate you forever—who, after crushing and overpowering an adversary, however brave, is yet implacable, inexorable and relentless. Fate, uncontrollable fate, has placed our destiny, (how long, we know not) in the keeping of our enemies. Already, our country is ruined. Physical resistance is beyond our reach. What, then, are we to do? Whether shall we go, or on whom shall we call for help. God alone is able to give it. In the meantime we must do the best we can. We must weigh the consequences of standing up and holding out for our principles—we must look to our own means of vindicating our honor and our rights. The future is dark and obscure—and our enemy's demands for even a partial restoration are cruel, extravagant and enormous. But, what then? must we lie down in sad despair? Shall we not avail ourselves of the only plank thrown to us in a sea of trouble? This question, we cannot answer to our own satisfaction, but, submit them, with much deference to the judgment and reason of those who are in authority, and are wiser than we are. In all wars, the conquered, of necessity must hear and duly consider the terms of capitulation; or by rejecting all overtures, prefer proscription, confiscation or extermination at the will of the conqueror. The conditions of reconstruction will be found in the articles alluded to above. They are constitutional amendments; on the ratification of which, by any or all of the Southern States, will be readmitted into the Union upon an equality with the Northern States. Of course, should the Radicals be defeated, the Union would be restored without the concurrence of that party. But, should they triumph in the coming elections, a sanguinary revolution is threatened. We have not space to pursue this subject as we intended, but, perhaps will resume it next week.

Southern Renegades.

It is impossible to read, without feelings of the deepest mortification and detestation, the sayings and doings of the loathsome and abhorrent renegades from the South who are now prowling about the North. The most shameful perversions of truth—the most diabolical falsehoods and arrogant assumptions are used against our unhappy country, to instigate and spur on the mad passions of the detestable masses who have already desolated our land and ruined our people. Brownlow and Horace Maynard, with many others of the same stripe, when they left the Mulatto Convention at Philadelphia, went on to Boston, where they were received with fanatical zeal. Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple, were both thrown open for their reception, and large crowds attended to make them welcome. Gov. Bullock introduced these precious scamps to the meeting. These fellows took on mightily, and insisted on the perpetual exclusion from political power, all who participated in the "rebellion." Brownlow said that, his mission was to wipe out the moose tracks of Andrew Johnson and other unatoned and unmitigated copperheads who are following in his wake. He said that, as he was Governor of a great State, it did not become him to deal in party slang. He spoke of a Convention of rebels that is to meet at Nashville to overthrow the State Government. He had notified Seward of this Convention, but Seward had replied in a sneering and contemptuous manner. He said he would call an extra session of his Legislature, and would meet that Convention in their efforts to overthrow his Government fully armed. He had already applied to a Governor of a Northern State for ten thousand arms, and, backed by thirty thousand boys in blue, he had no fears of the result, unless the Federal Government sent down its troops, commanded by a copperhead general. He concluded by declaring that the hope of the South was in the elections of the North, and he conjured the citizens that, if two Radicals were before them as candidates, to vote for the man who was the most radical. Thus ended the harange of this double-dyed incarnation of the devil.

Letter from Judge Moses.

We publish the following order, to the Clerk of our Court, to notify all Defendants in the cases cited below, for reasons therein stated.

IN THE SESSIONS, } SPARTANBURG SPRING TERM, 1866. IT is ordered that all Prosecutions on the Sessions Dockets at Spartanburg, against Defendants for "unlawfully distilling" unlawfully transporting grain for distilling, and for planting and cultivating over a certain quantity of cotton," be regarded, held and marked "Discontinued," by virtue of the proviso in the 4th section of the Ordinance of the Convention passed on 27th Sept. 1865, entitled "an Ordinance to declare in force the Constitution &c." F. J. MOSES.

The District Court.

At the moment of going to press, through the kindness of J. W. CARLISLE, Esq., we received the copy of an Act, establishing District Courts. We will try to give the Act in full next week—being the most important measure adopted by the Legislature at its late session. The Courts will be held quarterly. The Judge is appointed by the Legislature. Its jurisdiction of all debts or claims amounts to one hundred dollars exclusive of costs. In any case, either party may be a witness in his own behalf. The Clerk and Sheriff of the Superior Court will act as such in this Court. The Judge shall in all respects have the power of a Magistrate for his District. He is to exercise supervision over the Clerk and Sheriff of his Court, the Coroner and all Magistrates, Constables and Board of Commissioners of the District. The Judge may admit to bail all cases bailable, and in all cases triable in his Court, and may also exercise jurisdiction under habeas corpus at common law in all cases with in his District, except, that he shall not have the power to discharge or let to bail any person charged with a felony not clergyable.

Acts of the Legislature.

Desirous of placing before our readers, at the earliest moment, the action of the Legislature on some of the most important measures recommended in the Governor's Message, we have made room for the three following Acts. Resolutions have also been adopted by the General Assembly, announcing that the State will accept and conform to the provisions of the Acts of Congress of July 7th 1862, entitled "an Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts."

AN ACT TO ALTER AND FIX THE TIMES OF HOLDING THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND THE COURTS OF EQUITY IN THIS STATE.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the ratification of this Act the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law in this State shall hold the first and next sitting of the Courts of Common Pleas, for the trial of civil cases arising *ex contractu* in the several circuits now established by law in this State, in the ensuing Spring, at the times and places in each District already established by law.

Sec. 2. That all writs and other process of said Courts, mesne and final, now made returnable to the Fall Term, heretofore established, except mesne process in cases of tort shall be returnable to the Spring Term of the Court, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the same as if already so directed; and that the same rules of impariance and the same order of proceedings now existing shall apply to the Courts established by the first Section of this Act.

Sec. 3. That all writs in cases of tort shall be returnable as heretofore provided by law to the regular terms of the Courts as now established, and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas to prepare dockets of all cases of tort for the regular terms of their respective Courts.

Sec. 4. That no Court of Equity shall be held in this State before the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the hearing of motions and cases at Chambers as now provided by law.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions from hearing and determining applications for the substitution of judgments and decrees destroyed or lost during the late war as heretofore.

Sec. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO DECLARE THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS LATELY KNOWN AS SLAVES AND AS FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as slaves, or as free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same as white persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offense, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offenses.

Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts specially relating to persons lately slaves and free persons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the 8th section of an act, entitled "An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to papers and vagrancy, ratified the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as enacts that marriages between a white person and a person of color shall be illegal and void.

Whereas, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Excellency Governor Orr, one of the avowed objects of the present Special Session was to grant relief to a suffering constituency in consequence of a long and continued drought; and whereas, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the General Assembly to manifest their sympathy by some practical method for proving their faith by their works.

Be it Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to pledge the faith and credit of the State for the issue of Bonds to the amount of \$300,000, in such manner and form as he may deem proper and most expedient, for the purpose of purchasing corn for the people of this State, provided such bonds shall realize the delivery of \$300,000 bushels of corn including freight and transportation.

Resolved, That the Governor shall be authorized to appoint an agent to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolution, the compensation of said agent being \$10.00 and traveling expenses.

Resolved, That the said agent shall be required to report to the next regular session the result of his mission through His Excellency the Governor, and that the apportionment of the corn, when purchased and delivered, shall be made through a Special Committee, consisting of one member from each District in the State.

Acts passed by the Legislature.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, 1865.

An Act giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building up the city anew.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

An Act to provide for the drawing of juries for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Darlington District.

An Act to make parties, Plaintiffs and Defendants, competent to give testimony in such cases in like manner as other witnesses.

An Act to incorporate the Planters' and Farmers' Relief Association.

An Act to declare valid the recent election for Intendant and Wardens of the town of Darlington.

An Act to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Engine Company of Darlington.

An Act to legalize the elections of municipal officers of the towns of Moultrieville and Mt. Pleasant.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Penitentiary.

An Act to provide for the funding of the interest and principal of certain stocks and bonds of the State past due.

An Act to incorporate the People's Mail Steamship Company.

An Act to alter and fix the times of holding the courts of Common Pleas in this State.

An Act to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves and as free persons of color.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to establish District Courts.

An Act to require the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Greenville and Pickens Districts to pay over funds to the Commissioners of the Poor of said Districts, respectively.

An Act to incorporate the Stonewall Fire Engine Company of Charleston.

An Act to secure advances for agricultural purposes.

An Act to amend the law in relation to the bonds required of public officers.

An Act to amend and extend the operation of an act entitled an act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds, wills, choses in action, and other papers and records destroyed or lost during the recent war.

An Act to provide for the redemption of bills receivable issued by this State.

An Act to vest in the city of Columbia the right and title of the State in certain lots.

An Act to make appropriations to meet certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the year commencing on the 1st of October, A. D., 1865.

Indianapolis Riot.

The first shot seen by General Grant—deliberate attempt to kill the President—Prominent Radicals among the Rioters.

From the Indianapolis Herald, Sept. 12.

We have the following statement from a gentleman who was evidently mistaken for a Radical by the person making the relation to him, which shows very plainly who was responsible for the riot and blood-bath of Monday night; not only that the purpose for which the "Grand Army of the Republic" was organized was to "vote and fight," as commanded by their leaders.

He said that they were going to give the Presidential party hell when they arrived in the city, that the Grand Army held a special meeting on Saturday night, and elected officers for the occasion. That though Governor Morton would not be here, he had telegraphed from Philadelphia, and they were going to break up the procession, take General Grant, Secretary Seward, and Admiral Farragut from them, and then drive the remainder of the President's party out of the city.

This fellow expressed a determination of going "if it rained pitchforks," and we presume, the other members being of the same mind, that the only reason the programme was not carried out was, that they discovered themselves too weak for success.

General Grant said that the first shot fired came from a second story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese lanterns suspended from the window of the President Johnson's room, and entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expressed the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the President.

Both General Grant and Admiral Farragut were as completely disguised as any of the party. The Admiral wanted to know what manner of people there were in Indianapolis, and the General said that though disguised, it was the first time they had been insulted since they started from Washington.

During the reception, a Radical gave a boy five dollars to throw a stone at the President, giving him the stone with the money. It was thrown, but did not reach the point at which it was aimed.

The first shot fired was by Noah Holmes, a milkman.

The fighting in the street commenced when Mr. Truckess, who had charge of a ward delegation, was endeavoring to get his men between the Bates House and a lot of Radicals, to enable them to better protect the Presidential party. While attempting this, his hat was knocked off by a son of Sheriff Robinson, and as he was stooping to pick it up a Radical fired at him, the ball striking him near the right eye and ranging down into his neck. He drew his revolver and fired one shot, when he was immediately arrested, though what became of the man who fired at him is not yet known. Policemen Universal and Buscher made the arrest; and when asked to allow him an opportunity of seeing his family physician and have his head dressed, refused it. He was thrust into jail, and allowed a wet rag to go on his face; and when his wife and daughters called to see him yesterday morning, and reader him the assistance it was but natural they should desire to offer, they were told by some one, whose name we hope to learn, that he was a "dirty, d—d, stinking, sneaking murderer," and that they could not see him. Mr. Truckess was admitted to bail in \$2,500, last evening, and is now with his family, and in a dangerous condition.

Resolutions have also been adopted by the General Assembly announcing that the State will accept and conform to the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 7th, 1862, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts."

Resolutions authorizing the Board of Directors of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to manipulate the shares held by the State in that corporation in the same manner as the shares of other stockholders.

An appropriation of one thousand dollars has been made for the benefit of the "Ladies' Memorial Association" of Charleston

Glennings.

Great excitement prevailed at Abbeville as the train was leaving, in consequence of the sheriff attempting to arrest a negro. In the attempt to make the arrest, the sheriff was set upon by at least fifty negroes, and when the train left the aspect of affairs was really alarming.

General Dix having failed to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, should Hon. John P. Hale be recalled from Madrid (as is not unlikely) would, it is thought, stand a very good chance of being his successor.

A private letter from Alex. H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville, Ga., Aug. 27, says: "God, in His mercy and wisdom, only knows what is to be the future of this country. The destiny of States, as well as of individuals, is in His hands. All that we poor mortals can do is to discharge our duty as well as we can, from the lights before us, and then bow submissively to His will.

The negroes have begun to arm all over the North, instigated thereto, no doubt, by the murderous Radical faction who are the impelling power of the Congressional party. Four regiments of negroes are in process of organization in New York.

The wardrobe of Madame Ristori, the great Italian actress, who has recently arrived in this country, fills forty trunks.

At Baton Rouge, a late Confederate officer while sitting in his piazza, was shot through the heart by some unseen assassin.

The entire fortune of an English lady who lives in great style, consists in one of the advertising columns of the London Times.

In a Berlin Military hospital they perform amputations with circular saws run by steam. They work neatly and quickly.

If you wish to start a bankey horse, fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road, and he will go. New don't laugh at this, but try it. The plain philosophy of the thing is, it gives him something else to think about. We have seen it tried a hundred times and it has never failed.

It is said, washing the head with cold black tea once or twice a week, will keep the hair from falling off, prevent its growing grey, and give it a fine lively lustre.

I'll bet a sheep, said old Meridith to his wife, "that our son Otho is going crazy, for he is grin at the barn, and he's grin at himself where ever he goes." "Ho! old man," said his wife, "you don't know nothing. The critter's got a love letter."

Men may grow tired in time, of all other objects to look at, save pretty women, but in the countenance of woman there is a variety and charm which sets weariness at defiance. "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right that a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

The Washington Union says there is no doubt but Congress, at its short session, will endeavor to arm the blacks of the South, to protect the Southern missionaries who will go South for the purpose of endeavoring to change public sentiment. This is the protection asked by Jack Hamilton and others.

A strong guard of white soldiers now do duty, night and day, at the private residence of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, at his own urgent request.

Conventions are all the rage now. We see there is to be shortly, a National Segar-making Convention. Look out for extensive puffing in the newspaper reports of their proceedings; but we fear their deliberations will all end in smoke.

The teachers of the negro schools in Richmond, who are loyalists of the Radical stamp, are abusing and maligning the President in the most slanderous terms, and one of the copies which most frequently graces the slates and writing books of their negro pupils is, "Andrew Johnson is a traitor."

Some Federal soldiers attempted to enter a dancing school room, with negro wench as partners, at Brennon in Louisiana. They were resisted, and two of their number shot. They then burned a portion of the town at a loss of \$85,000.

The Canada papers want England to go to war with the United States, unless the latter shall make the Fenians behave themselves.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Arkansas, says that "last week four Union men accepted a challenge from four late rebels, to fight a duel with rifles, distance one hundred yards. All being sharpshooters, each ball took effect, three being killed outright and the other five more or less wounded.

GENEROUS TENDER.—It affords us much pleasure, says the Charleston News, to publish the following note from Messrs. Lee & Spencer:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19, 1866.

Please tender our services, free of commission, for receiving and forwarding corn shipped to this port, designed for the poor in any part of the State. Also, for corn bought by communities, to be sent to the interior to one address, and not intended for resale or speculation.

LEE & SPENCER, North Atlantic Wharf.

STATISTICAL.—TAX ON SPIRITS.—The provision of the thirty second section, act of July 13, 1866, which provides that a tax of \$2 per gallon on all spirits upon which no tax has been paid shall be paid by the owner thereof, does not include spirits made before the internal Revenue laws became operative.

DISTILLERIES.—By an order just issued, distilleries found running without first complying with the requirements of the law and all the regulations; must be immediately stopped by collectors. Every person who is, or intends to be a distiller, must give notice over his own signature, to the assessor of the district in which each business is to be carried on. Bonds given under the old law will not suffice. The use of any still, boiler or any other vessel for the purpose of distilling is forbidden in any dwelling house, or on any building or on any premises where any other business except the manufacture of salaratus is carried on.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Advices from Hayti to August 25th received. The whole country is in a state of revolution. The city of Genave has been laid in ashes and the inhabitants deserted it. At St. Marie there are a number of revolutionists under sentence of death, among them Gen. Salnave, who will be executed by President Giffard's order, but it will not impede the progress of the revolution which is against Giffard for assuming dictatorial power. It is believed that the Government would suppress the movement.